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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The rail gun, a weapon designed for the Star Wars program, is being refined by scientists for battlefield use. Story on Page 4.

The Rev. Charles Curran has been suspended from teaching classes at Catholic University. Story on Page 13.

A federal appeals court has ruled that a college teacher can be fired for swearing in the classroom. Story on Page 13.

Three new chancellors of state university systems are demonstrating their ability to balance conflicting demands. Story on Page 18.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett clashed with two Senate committees last week over the Reagan budget. Story on Page 18.

About 86 per cent of all college students attend institutions in their home states, according to a government report. Story on Page 31.

Reform dominated this month's meeting of the N.C.A.A., as college presidents cemented their leadership role. Story on Page 33.

Nott Memorial, a run-down Victorian Gothic structure, is the centerpiece of the campus of Union College in New York. Story on Page 26.

Students and officials of Mexico's National Autonomous University have failed to resolve their long conflict. Story on Page 37.

A shift to the center is taking place on campuses in the Philippines. Story on Page 37.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Architecture	26-27
Athletics	33-36
Books	8, 14
Bulletin Board	51-103
Calendar of Events	42-50
Computers	16
Deadlines	50
Deaths	42
Gazette	42
Government & Politics	18-25
Grants	21-22, 30
Ideas	17
International	37-39
Letters & Opinion	40-41
Personal & Professional	13-17
Philanthropy	29-30
Scholarship	4-10
Students	31-32

Pentagon Planning to Restrict Access to Public Data Bases

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

WASHINGTON

The Defense Department is planning to restrict access to government and commercial electronic data bases. The idea has prompted concern—but little action—in academic and scientific organizations.

Pentagon officials say the restrictions, authorized by the White House but not yet put into effect, are necessary to keep scientific, technical, and economic information from foreign agents, particularly those from the Soviet bloc.

Opponents of the Administration's effort, principally business and civil-liberties interests, are also concerned about a new office in the National Security Agency that is responsible for the security of all computer systems that may contain sensitive information—whether or not collected and stored by government agencies, whether or not classified or directly related to national security.

Data-base services that would come un-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

'A REALLY SURPRISING SHIFT'

Poll Finds Sharp Rise in Support for U.S. Funds for College Students

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Popular support for federal aid to college students is up sharply, according to a nationwide opinion poll out this week.

Over half of the public now strongly favors continued federal spending on grants and low-interest loans, the survey found.

That endorsement of student-aid programs follows three years in which the annual poll revealed steady declines in support for federal spending for college students.

Concern about college costs is also on the rise, the survey showed. About two-thirds of those polled agreed that most people today can't afford to pay for college, and most said they believed the affordability problem would get worse, not better.

The survey, which was conducted last month by Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, N.J., showed a substantial shift in thinking about federal student assistance:

► 55 per cent of the public strongly support spending on grants to low-income students, compared with 46 per cent the year before.

► 54 per cent strongly favor spending on low-interest loans to middle-income students, up from only 40 per cent the previous year.

► 46 per cent strongly believe in providing money to colleges that have a large percentage of low-income students, compared with 37 per cent in 1985.

The responses come on the heels of President Reagan's proposal to slash student-aid spending by 45 per cent for fiscal 1988.

5th Annual Survey

Under the Administration's plan, about one of every six students currently eligible for aid would no longer qualify for help, and interest rates on federal loans would be tied to market rates.

The telephone poll—the fifth annual survey of public attitudes toward higher education—was sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and covered 1,010 adults nationwide.

Gary H. Quehl, president of the council, said it was important that the Reagan Administration and members of Congress realize the public's view on student-aid spending.

Although still a minority, a growing number of Americans believe that the qual-

Continued on Page 25, Column 1

China's Apparent Tolerance of Student Protests Gives Way to Crackdown; 2 Academics Fired

BEIJING

The Chinese government's reaction to recent student demonstrations for democracy and other reforms entered a harsh new phase last week, strongly indicating that earlier signs of official tolerance were giving way to a broad crackdown against intellectuals.

Some Western analysts said the backlash could jeopardize the entire modernization program under Deng Xiaoping, the nation's top leader, although Chinese officials maintained that economic reforms would continue.

As the demonstrations subsided and students became preoccupied with mid-semester examinations, there were these developments:

► Mr. Deng, in his first public comments on the month-long series of protests by university students in at least a dozen Chinese cities, called the unrest a mistake and blamed right-wing elements for encouraging it.

► Vice-president Fang Lizhi of the University of Science and Technology in Hefei, an astrophysicist who had become a hero to student activists, was fired for defaming Communist Party leaders and slan-

Continued on Page 38, Column 2

Philanthropy Groups Assail U.S. Limits on Lobbying

Proposed federal limits on lobbying by charities would have a "chilling" effect on foundation support for social-policy studies, say leaders of organized philanthropy. See Page 29.

'Campus Compact' Project Stresses Public-Service Commitment by Students

© 1986 NANCY KAYE

Paul Lipson, a Brown University student volunteer, helped create a garden in the South Bronx.

By ELIZABETH GREENE

If the people who make up Campus Compact could have as much success motivating students as they have had inspiring one another, student apathy would soon fade into obsolescence.

The college and university presidents and chancellors who compose the group, now numbering about 120 and growing, have been meeting for more than a year to devise ways of strengthening students' commitment to public service. Each time, the presidents return to their campuses reinvigorated and with a plethora of ideas.

Now, they say, they are ready for the real work: turning the talk into action.

Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University, founded the group with the Rev. Timothy S. Healy and Howard R. Swearer, presidents of Georgetown and Brown Universities, respectively, on the premise that participation in community service is essential to a good education (*The Chronicle*, October 23, 1985). Mr. Kennedy says "we have a success on our hands" in terms of membership.

But he asks: "How do you institutionalize public service and begin to relate it to the curriculum and really make it an organic part of the institutions that belong to Compact?

"One doesn't really know how that is going to go."

Promoting Civic-Mindedness

The group, a project of the Education Commission of the States and its president, Frank Newman, believes that higher-education institutions have a responsibility for promoting civic-mindedness among their students, and that the apathy of to-

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

Rise in Support for Student Aid Found in Poll

Continued from Page 1

ity of a college education is deteriorating, according to the survey results. In 1986, 21 per cent said that quality was declining and 36 per cent said it was improving. In 1985, 16 per cent believed the quality was dropping and 44 per cent felt it was improving.

Walter K. Lindenmann, vice-president of Opinion Research, said that growing support for federal aid to college students seemed to go hand-in-hand with growing worries about costs.

The attitudes about aid show "a really surprising shift," he said. "Something is going on out there, and my assumption is that people are getting hit in the pocketbook."

He cited these survey responses as indicating concern about paying for college:

► Only about one in three of those polled said most people could currently afford a college education.

► The proportion who said costs were rising at a rate that would put a college education out of the reach of most Americans increased from 77 per cent to 82 per cent over the last year.

► 70 per cent said they would need grants or low-interest loans to pay for college, even though the number who said they were better able to pay for college now than they were five years ago edged up to 52 per cent.

'I'm in a Box Here'

The shift in public attitudes about student aid could also be a reaction to the more stringent eligibility regulations that Congress enacted last year and to the Reagan Administration's continuing efforts to cut aid, Mr. Lindenmann said. "It appears as if the public is registering a considerable amount of unhappiness over those tighter requirements and on new restrictions relating to federal student aid," he said.

In summarizing the survey results, Mr. Lindenmann said they indicated a sense of frustration. "People seem to be saying, 'I recognize I'm in a box here,' " he said. " 'I need a college degree to get a job, so I've got to go to college, but I can't afford to go.' And then some are saying, 'I am disturbed that maybe the quality of college is declining.' "

In other areas, the survey report gave these findings:

► 32 per cent of the public said it was "very" or "somewhat" likely that they would make a donation to a college or university during the next two years. Half of the college graduates polled said they were likely to make a donation, compared with 22 per cent of those who had not attended college.

► Opinion about the fairness of standardized examinations such as the Scholastic Aptitude Test in measuring the academic abilities students need to succeed in college was mixed. About 54 per cent said they thought the tests were fair, 22 per cent thought they were not fair, and 24 per cent were not sure. Those percentages have changed little from 1984, the year the question was first asked.

► While most people think a college degree is necessary for career advancement, considerably fewer believe college is very important for later life. Nearly 60 per cent said college was "very important" in getting a job or advancing in one's career, but only 44 per cent agreed that what one learns in college was "very important" for later life. The latter finding indicates "cynicism" toward higher education, Mr. Lindenmann said.

► About one-quarter of Americans would attend a vocational or technical school if they were to begin or return to college. The other choices, in descending order, were as follows: public four-year college, 22 per cent; public community college, 17 per cent; public university, 13 per cent; private four-year college, 9 per cent; private university, 4 per cent; private two-year college, 3 per cent; and other, 9 per cent. The most significant change in that ordering over the last three years is that the percentage selecting a public university has nearly doubled.

Copies of the survey report, *American Attitudes Toward Higher Education 1986*, may be purchased for $25 each from Opinion Research Corporation, P.O. Box 183, Princeton, N.J. 08542.

How the Public Views Higher Education

Support for federal aid	1983	1984	1985	1986
Grants to low-income students				
Strongly favor	50%	53%	46%	55%
Somewhat favor	35%	35%	38%	32%
Somewhat oppose	10%	7%	8%	7%
Strongly oppose	4%	4%	6%	3%
Low-interest loans to middle-income students				
Strongly favor	51%	46%	40%	54%
Somewhat favor	39%	39%	41%	35%
Somewhat oppose	6%	7%	12%	6%
Strongly oppose	3%	4%	6%	3%
Aid to colleges with a large percentage of low-income students				
Strongly favor	50%	46%	37%	46%
Somewhat favor	34%	39%	45%	36%
Somewhat oppose	10%	7%	10%	8%
Strongly oppose	4%	4%	6%	5%
College costs				
College costs are rising at a rate that will put college out of reach of most people				
Agree	80%	80%	77%	82%
Disagree	17%	17%	22%	16%
Most people can afford to pay for a college education				
Agree	33%	36%	39%	32%
Disagree	64%	61%	60%	65%
I would be able to afford college at this time only with low-interest loans or grants				
Agree	68%	75%	70%	70%
Disagree	27%	21%	28%	27%
I am better able to afford college today than I would have been five years ago				
Agree	48%	50%	48%	52%
Disagree	47%	47%	50%	44%
Quality of a college education				
The quality of a college education is				
Generally improving	36%	44%	44%	36%
Staying about the same	37%	33%	37%	35%
Generally declining	17%	13%	16%	21%

Note: "Don't know" and "No opinion" responses are omitted. The telephone survey of 1,010 adults was conducted in December 1986. The statistical margin of error at the 95-per-cent confidence level is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

SOURCE: OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

In Brief: The States

Oklahoma Governor Seeks Chancellor's Suspension

Oklahoma's new Governor, keeping a campaign promise, is seeking the suspension of the state's chancellor for higher education until questions are resolved about whether he received improper consulting fees, said an aide to Gov. Henry Bellmon.

Joe A. Leone, chancellor of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents for Higher Education, worked as a consultant for state-controlled Oscar Rose Junior College after he left that college's presidency to join the Board of Regents staff. He said he had billed both the state and the college on certain business trips—a practice that has been questioned—because he did work for both.

Mr. Leone, who has since received a vote of confidence from the regents, said he expected to be cleared of any wrongdoing and had no plans to step down. At his request, state officials are investigating his past consulting practices.

Questions concerning Mr. Leone's consulting attracted attention after a state audit of Oscar Rose revealed that $440,000 in college funds had allegedly been misappropriated. Two former college officials were charged with embezzlement in connection with the alleged fraud, and authorities are looking into the college's financial past, including the years when Mr. Leone was president.

In the meantime, said Sam Armstrong, Mr. Bellmon's press secretary, the allegations are "serious enough that a man who deals with $400-million in state funds annually should remove himself from the daily activities until this is cleared up."

Cal. Governor Orders Cuts in University Budgets

California's Gov. George Deukmejian, a Republican, has ordered the University of California and California State University systems to cut their budgets for the current fiscal year by slightly more than 1 per cent.

Governor Deukmejian ordered 2-per-cent cuts for most state agencies because recent estimates of state revenue for the year show a decline of $450-million over the estimates available when the budget was adopted.

He originally ordered the universities to make cuts of that magnitude—which would have totaled $34.2-million for the University of California system and $27.5-million for the California State system—but agreed to smaller reductions after university officials told him they would need to increase student fees to cut their budgets by 2 per cent.

THANK YOU!

The GRE Board and the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States would like to thank the following institutions that attended the **1986 GRE/CGS Forums on Graduate Education:**

Alfred Adler Institute of Chicago
American Graduate School of International Management
American University
Appalachian State University
Assumption College
Atlanta University
Augusta College
Bank Street College
Baruch College
Boston College
Boston University
Boston University, College of Communication
Boston University, College of Engineering, Arts and Sciences
Bowling Green State University
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
California Lutheran University
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
California School of Professional Psychology
Carnegie Mellon University
Central Connecticut State University
Central Washington University
Chapman College
Chicago State University
City University of New York
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Clemson University
Colorado School of Mines
Columbia University Teachers College
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Drew University
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Tulane University
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Villanova University
Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Wang Institute
Washington State University
West Chester University
Western Carolina University
Western Illinois University
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Yale University

Specific dates and locations for the 1987 GRE/CGS Forums will be announced in the early spring. Inquiries pertaining to institutional participation should be addressed to:

GRE/CGS Forums on Graduate Education, 29P
Educational Testing Service
Princeton, New Jersey 08541-6000

Note Book

To ease a campus housing crunch, Western Oregon State College has purchased 19 mobile homes left behind by the Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the Indian cult leader whose central Oregon commune broke up last year after he was forced to leave the United States.

The college, which projects a 17-per-cent enrollment increase for the spring semester, paid $373,000 for the fully outfitted homes, said Judy Niesslein, a college spokesman.

Western Oregon, located about 200 miles west of Rajneeshpuram, as the cult's headquarters was called, saved almost $600,000 by buying the housing secondhand, she said.

The money will help pay off the defunct commune's debt.

Each unit, which houses 14 students, has seven bedrooms, a living room, study area, two baths, a shower, and a laundry, Ms. Niesslein said.

The units will be placed in the verdant groves of the college's arboretum.

•

Stanford University students and staff members have put together a board game to help students learn about sex and personal relationships.

"Sexploration" forces students to take roles and discuss such topics as contraception, drugs and alcohol, pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, and relationships.

The game's creators say many students don't understand the complex issues surrounding sex and relationships, or find it difficult to talk about them. For instance, a group of freshmen who played the game were unaware of what the word "fornication" meant.

The game's makers say they avoided creating a game that assumed players were sexually active; rather, they wanted students to clarify their values so they know how to act when placed in a sexual situation. The "values underlying the game are being thoughtful about your own decisions, taking personal responsibility for your behavior, and communicating openly with a partner," says Alice Supton of Stanford's residential-education program.

•

Students living off their campuses in Boston may find themselves spending a night or longer in the clink if they turn their stereo amplifiers up too high.

Boston last month enacted a law allowing police to press criminal charges against anyone who creates excessive noise between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. The law allows police to enter a home without a warrant if the noise level exceeds 50 decibels.

Sentences range as high as six months in jail and $200 in fines.

The bill was aimed largely at the more than 10,000 Boston College and Boston University students who live in the residential neighborhood of Allston-Brighton, according to Boston City Councilor Thomas Menino.

Students

86 Pct. of Students Attend College in Home States, U.S. Study Finds

Texas, North Carolina have largest proportion of resident students, District of Columbia the lowest

WASHINGTON

About 86 per cent of all college students attend institutions in their home states, the U.S. Department of Education reports.

The states with the largest proportions of resident college students are Texas and North Carolina, each with 94 per cent, while the District of Columbia enrolls the smallest, 53 per cent.

Net Gains in Enrollment

Most students who remain in their home states attend public colleges and universities, while those who move out of state are about evenly divided between public and private institutions, the department's report said.

Taking into account both the numbers of students who leave a state for college and the number who arrive, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and North Carolina have the largest net gains in enrollment,

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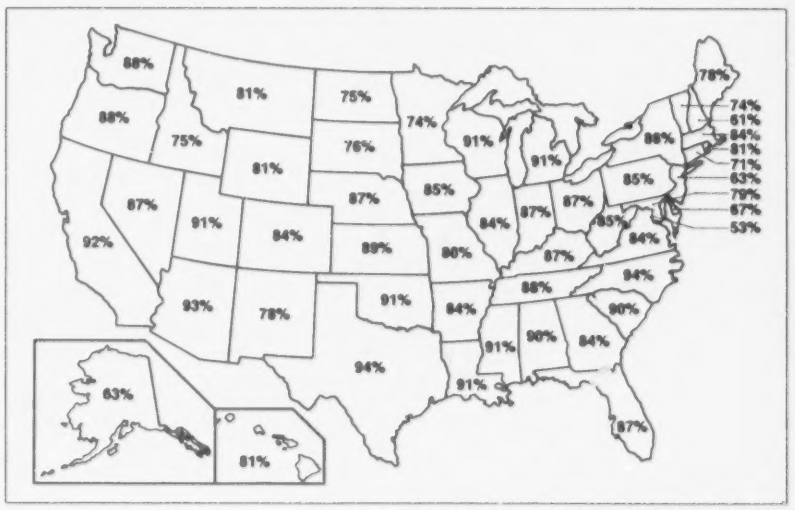

CHRONICLE MAP BY JOJO GRAGASIN, JR.

Map shows the proportion of college students enrolled at campuses in their home states.

Franklin and Marshall Career Center Sets Up Receptions in 5 Cities to Promote 'Networking'

WASHINGTON

The trip Paul Tarricone and his two roommates from Franklin and Marshall College planned for their winter vacation took them not to ski slopes nor beaches nor outrageous parties. In fact, the nearest they came to a mountain was Capitol Hill; the only sand they saw was several blocks away, in corridor ashtrays at Loews L'Enfant Plaza Hotel. And the party they went there to attend was a Monday-night cocktail reception full of lawyers, with a banker or two and a handful of Congressional staffers thrown in for good measure.

If a Washington cocktail reception seems an unlikely holiday destination for three college seniors, consider that their original itinerary included similar receptions in Philadelphia on Tuesday and in New York on Wednesday; they skipped Boston on Thursday because they didn't know anyone there to spend the night with. But some of their classmates attended all four receptions, plus a fifth in the college's hometown of Lancaster, Pa.

The five receptions, which brought Franklin and Marshall students together with alumni who might be able to help them find jobs, were organized by the college's career center. The receptions were scheduled in a way that allowed students—encouraged by career-center staff members—to attend more than one.

Jobs Through Connections

"Back in September or October," says Mr. Tarricone, "we had a meeting with the career-center people, and they said one of the best ways to find jobs was through connections—alumni, family, friends. They told us it was time to think about networking."

The opportunity for "networking" was what brought Mr. Tarricone and his roommates, Larry Cohen and Michael Hynes, to Washington. Mr. Tarricone, an English major who is sports editor of the Franklin and Marshall *College Reporter*, is looking for a job in journalism. Mr. Cohen, also an English major, hopes to find work in public relations; Mr. Hynes, a political-science major, is thinking about marketing.

"The receptions were intended primarily as icebreakers, as ways to let students start developing the social skills necessary to approach people and make contacts," says Roger A. Godin, the college's director of career services.

"The alumni are really interested in helping students, and would sign for our career network," he says, "but then nobody called them. The students were hesi-

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College Enrollment Up 1 Pct., U.S. Finds

College enrollment is up 1 per cent this academic year, according to the U.S. Department of Education. A slight decline that the department predicted last fall did not materialize, it said, because of increases in the numbers of both traditional and older students.

The following table shows how enrollment has changed this year:

	Fall 1986 enrollment	1-year change
All 4-year institutions	7,754,000	—
Men	3,805,000	—
Women	3,949,000	+1%
All 2-year institutions	4,644,000	—
Men	2,035,000	—
Women	2,609,000	+3%
All institutions	12,398,000	+1%
Public	9,600,000	+1%
Private	2,797,000	—
Undergraduate	10,724,000	+1%
Graduate	1,674,000	+1%
Men	5,840,000	—
Women	6,558,000	+2%

— Not statistically different from zero.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A Degree in 4 Years Is No Longer the Rule

WASHINGTON

According to tradition, Johnny leaves college with sheepskin in hand four years after his high-school graduation.

That may no longer be true, according to a federal study of 4,400 students who were part of the high-school class of 1972.

Fewer than half the students in the study received their college degrees in the traditional four years after they left high school, the Department of Education survey found.

Almost one in four took more than five years to receive a degree, the study found. One in ten took more than seven years.

The report of the study did not say whether those figures were on the rise, but several college administrators said they had seen an increase in the number of students taking more than four years to finish college.

David Marsh, an assistant vice-president at the Ohio State University, said the number of Ohio State students who finish in four years had dropped from 30 per cent to 25 per cent in the last decade. He attrib-

Continued on Following Page

'Campus Compact' Project Stresses Public Service

Continued from Page 1
day's generation is in part the fault of educators who have not placed enough emphasis on public-service values.

"No one has been out saying to them, 'Look, this is important—there are things you can do for this country,' " says Mr. Newman.

The most important thing Campus Compact can do, he says, is help create a national atmosphere that supports the group's call for service.

Daily, from an office at Brown University, Campus Compact's staff of six provides college students and officials with assistance in starting service programs nationwide. It is also building up a clearinghouse of public-service information.

The college presidents' plans include:

► Examining means of tying more service components to the curriculum.

► A push for television programs and newspaper and magazine articles featuring student volunteers.

► Looking at ways of linking financial aid to public service.

► Encouraging college public-relations officers to alert newspapers nationwide to the civic activities of students from their towns.

► Selecting four students every year, beginning this March, to receive $1,500 each to facilitate their doing public-service work. Nominations will be accepted from every member.

► A push by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, for federal funds for a program modeled after the Reserve Officer Training Corps, in which the government would pay for students' college education in return for four years of service in the Peace Corps. The corps has approved the idea.

$1.5-Million Appropriated

The group claims some responsibility for creating the climate that allowed for certain changes in the Higher Education Act of 1965 last fall.

Its leaders pushed for and won an amendment requiring that, in cases of students working in community-service programs, the federal government contribute a greater share of College Work-Study money. In addition, $1.5-million for community-service projects was appropriated to the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

"The compact has leadership on it," says Charles B. Reed, chancellor of the State University System of Florida, mentioning Mr. Hesburgh, Mr. Kennedy, and John DiBiaggio, president of Michigan State University. "Folks like that make a difference."

Several of the group's members believe it is crucial that institutions begin building service elements into the curriculum, either by requiring volunteer work in some classes or by teaching about social action and civic-mindedness. In addition to showing that public service is central to the mission of higher education, doing this would help students apply their coursework to life beyond college.

Mr. Kennedy suggests that faculty members make better use of case material in their teaching and invite "people who are actually players in the policy arena" to lecture, exposing students to real-life decision making.

Before this can be done, he says, "faculties have to be persuaded that there's some really solid intellectual substance there. Otherwise they won't think it's serving an academic purpose as well as it serves a social purpose."

Adult-Literacy Efforts

Paul A. Elsner, chancellor of the Maricopa County Community College District in Arizona, says a volunteer-service requirement, which he is considering, would be especially educational for older woman students who feel out of touch with the work world outside the home.

One of the group's main campaigns is to involve greater numbers of students in adult-literacy efforts, for which it received a $130,000 grant from an anonymous donor and hired a staff person.

At Brown, the Center for Public Service got in touch with local community groups to determine the kind of literacy help they needed from student volunteers and is planning to train students interested in becoming tutors, according to Susan Stroud, director of both the center and Campus Compact.

She calls the latter's literacy campaign "a good match between an important national need and student resources."

So as not to repeat the work of others unnecessarily, Campus Compact will work with various service groups, such as the Campus Outreach Opportunity League (COOL), a group run mostly by recent graduates, and Youth Service America, another independent group.

"We're working toward the same ends," says Ms. Stroud. "We need to be working at it from a number of different angles."

Campus Compact gave COOL $6,000 to help with a resource book the group was writing, in return for a couple of hundred copies.

Says Robert Hackett, COOL's outreach director, "We've really hit the students. We sleep on their couches and go to their parties.

"Campus Compact has taken the top-down approach."

Before Campus Compact was started, he says, campus officials didn't believe college students could be motivated for public service. "Everybody said, 'You're crazy; college kids don't care.' "

Echoing the sentiments of many members, Sister Janice E. Ryan, president of Trinity College in Vermont, says, "What it has done is enable me, who has a great deal of interest in community and public service and in leadership, to be with a group of presidents who were singularly focusing on this topic.

"That was catalytic to my own energy."

Says Mr. Hackett, "I think that having 100 presidents talking about this is helping. They have the potential to do very big things."

86 Pct. of Students Attend College in Home States, U.S. Study Finds

Continued from Preceding Page
while New Jersey and Illinois have the largest net losses, the report said.

The figures cover 3.4 million first-time students who took college courses for credit in the fall of 1984 and include only U.S. citizens.

The results are based on reports from 2,883 institutions, or 87 per cent of those surveyed. Because not all colleges responded to the survey, some state figures may be underestimated, the report noted.

Copies of the 11-page report, "Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1984," are available free from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Education Information Branch, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington 20208-1325. For information about purchasing a computer tape of the data, contact the department's Information Systems and Media Services Office at the same address.

Net Migration of Students by State, 1984

	Number of first-time students	Percentage from out of state	Number of state residents who left	Number of students from out of state	Net migration
Alabama	54,722	16%	4,775	8,569	+ 3,794
Alaska	4,986	9%	2,660	424	− 2,236
Arizona	78,792	16%	4,674	12,625	+ 7,951
Arkansas	25,501	13%	4,244	3,391	− 853
California	319,119	6%	24,384	20,326	− 4,058
Colorado	51,912	17%	8,210	8,842	+ 632
Connecticut	52,390	15%	18,016	8,054	− 9,962
Delaware	10,581	40%	3,050	4,214	+ 1,164
D.C.	22,502	71%	3,301	15,934	+ 12,633
Florida	134,295	13%	16,647	16,963	+ 316
Georgia	59,562	20%	8,614	11,772	+ 3,158
Hawaii	15,611	12%	2,867	1,833	− 1,034
Idaho	13,185	28%	3,007	3,633	+ 626
Illinois	170,594	7%	29,233	12,243	− 16,990
Indiana	71,558	18%	8,248	13,178	+ 4,930
Iowa	49,397	18%	6,871	8,929	+ 2,058
Kansas	48,836	15%	4,670	6,976	+ 2,306
Kentucky	43,246	16%	5,304	7,005	+ 1,701
Louisiana	52,081	13%	4,486	6,585	+ 2,099
Maine	16,223	17%	3,630	2,697	− 933
Maryland	76,484	14%	16,998	10,842	− 6,156
Massachusetts	135,906	22%	18,589	30,125	+ 11,536
Michigan	135,015	7%	12,857	8,897	− 3,960
Minnesota	42,251	19%	11,591	8,003	− 3,588
Mississippi	40,603	10%	3,499	4,123	+ 624
Missouri	68,647	18%	9,246	12,186	+ 2,940
Montana	11,613	13%	2,326	1,493	− 833
Nebraska	29,150	13%	3,690	3,786	+ 96
Nevada	15,749	6%	2,257	914	− 1,343
New Hampshire	13,371	39%	4,932	5,183	+ 251
New Jersey	79,318	6%	42,336	4,398	− 37,938
New Mexico	17,662	20%	3,896	3,529	− 367
New York	309,688	10%	42,574	32,416	− 10,158
North Carolina	113,631	14%	5,986	16,293	+ 10,307
North Dakota	9,514	31%	2,110	2,912	+ 802
Ohio	130,008	11%	16,690	14,262	− 2,428
Oklahoma	53,855	9%	4,430	4,715	+ 285
Oregon	47,734	13%	5,219	6,126	+ 907
Pennsylvania	168,753	17%	24,055	28,383	+ 4,328
Rhode Island	26,500	34%	4,082	9,084	+ 5,002
South Carolina	46,788	13%	4,430	5,923	+ 1,493
South Dakota	10,067	26%	2,244	2,571	+ 327
Tennessee	61,345	18%	6,560	10,781	+ 4,221
Texas	205,129	9%	10,976	18,566	+ 7,590
Utah	32,110	20%	2,315	6,456	+ 4,141
Vermont	11,016	40%	2,286	4,358	+ 2,072
Virginia	91,209	18%	14,452	15,999	+ 1,547
Washington	67,429	8%	7,791	5,683	− 2,108
West Virginia	21,943	21%	3,009	4,506	+ 1,497
Wisconsin	95,535	11%	8,155	10,118	+ 1,963
Wyoming	7,994	15%	1,551	1,199	− 352
Total	**3,469,110**	**13%**	**468,023**	**468,023**	**0**

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Franklin and Marshall Career Center Sponsors 'Networking' Receptions

Continued from Preceding Page
tant about intruding on the time of professional adults."

Mr. Godin says the receptions, which were added to the career-services calendar this year, "put students in an atmosphere they're more comfortable with, because they can go with friends. When they realize the alumni are warm and friendly, the students will be more willing to call."

Easy and Inexpensive

The receptions were easy to organize and inexpensive to hold, Mr. Godin says, and they were designed to involve as many people as possible. Students were given lists of alumni who planned to attend, and could seek out those they wanted to talk to by scanning name tags in the room.

The program was such a success this year, Mr. Godin says, that he hopes to expand it to other cities. Almost 250 alumni signed up to participate, he says. He adds that about 200 students signed up to attend at least one of the receptions, with roughly 70 per cent of those attending at least two and 30 per cent attending three. Between 10 and 20 students attended all five, he says.

Mr. Tarricone and his roommates, however, gave up after two. Mr. Hynes found plenty of alumni with whom to discuss marketing jobs, especially in Philadelphia, but Mr. Tarricone and Mr. Cohen discovered that the college has comparatively few alumni working in journalism or public relations—and even fewer actually appeared at the first two receptions. So they scratched their plan to go on to New York.

But, Mr. Tarricone says, he copied down some names and addresses from the New York alumni list. His next tactic, he says, will be to blanket the Washington-to-Boston corridor with résumés and clips. And the résumés, he warns a Washington reporter, are "ready to roll."

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

A Degree in 4 Years Is No Longer the Rule

Continued from Preceding Page
uted the decline to a decrease in financial aid and an increase in the number of students who hold jobs.

Conney M. Kimbo, vice-president for student affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, said rising tuition costs had forced students, especially at large urban universities, to spread out their college education. "We find more students dropping in and dropping out," he said.

The Department of Education study found that women were more likely than men to finish their education in four years—56 per cent to 43 per cent. Better students are also more likely to finish college sooner: 56 per cent of the high-school students who scored in the top quarter on a Department of Education aptitude test in high school finished in four years.

Only one quarter of those who finished in the bottom quarter in the aptitude test completed their college education in the traditional time.

The study also found that only one-third of the study's bachelor's-degree recipients had graduated from the college where they matriculated.

Class of 1972 Studied

The survey, conducted by the Center for Education Statistics, is the latest report stemming from a continuing study of the high-school class of 1972.

Single copies of the report, *Completion Time for Bachelors Degrees*, are available free from the U.S. Department of Education, Education Information Branch, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington 20208, (800) 424-1616.

—MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

Colorado Ends Loans to 'Disenrolled' Students

BOULDER, COLO.

The University of Colorado at Boulder has moved to prevent student leaders from lending money from a student-fee account to 235 persons who were "disenrolled" for not paying tuition and fees on time.

The leaders announced the plan in advertisements in campus newspapers. They said they would lend up to $400 to students who were having trouble paying tuition increases, and that the money would be drawn from an account containing $13,000 that is used to aid financially strapped students.

The university's vice-chancellor for academic services, Kaye Howe, immediately froze the account, saying that the students' plan was an irresponsible use of financial aid. She said tuition increases this year had resulted in only a very small increase in the number of disenrollments, and that the money should be used to aid truly needy students.